

Superconductive mini-gap undulators – a new way to high energy photons: Latest news

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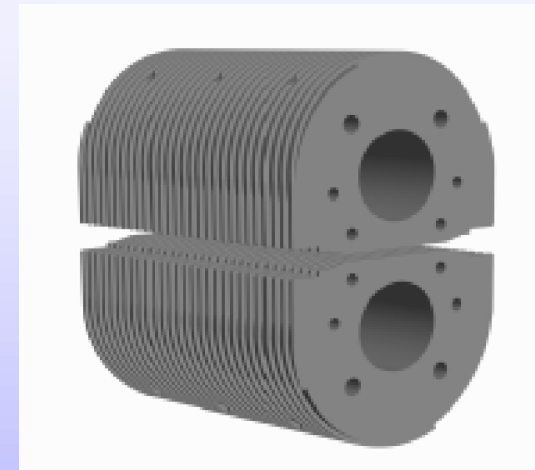
Content:

- General interest in Superconducting (sc) undulators
- Accessible parameter range (B ; K ; λ ; g)
- Sc-undulator for SSLS (NUS) / Characteristics
- Systematic quality control
- „Mock-up“ prototype
- Magnetic measurements: ACCEL's experimental setup
- First magnetic measurements of NUS - undulator
- Example of spectral performance in a medium energy ring (SOLEIL)
- Technical perspectives for forthcoming devices

Mini-gap superconducting undulators

Goals:

- Sharp spectrum for low heatload on beamline optics and high brilliance in variable spectral regions of interest
- High-energy photons *and* high brilliance possible for medium-energy storage rings (see simulated spectra)
- Choice of parameters:
 - Tunability:* Harmonics 1 and 3 should overlap,
=> gap: 4-5 mm; $k \approx 2$ if $\lambda \approx 14 - 15$ mm
- Low phase error for FEL and for efficient use of higher harmonics



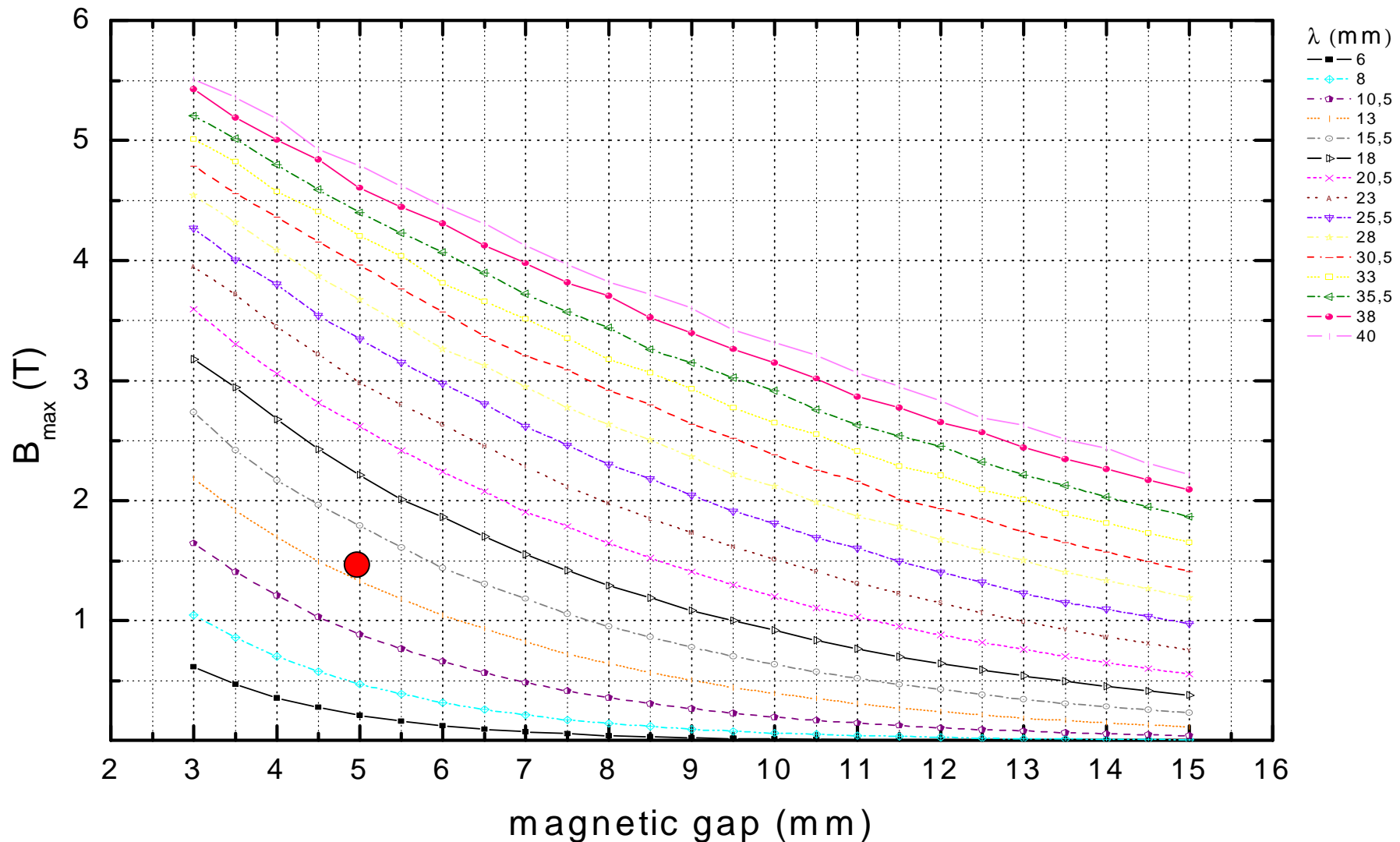
Prototype undulator (Mock-up)



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Accessible parameter range (B, K, }, magn. gap)

The geometry of the conductors (not taken into account here) may lead to different values, so this graph is to give an idea about feasibility of a parameter set. The loadline (~80%) has been considered.

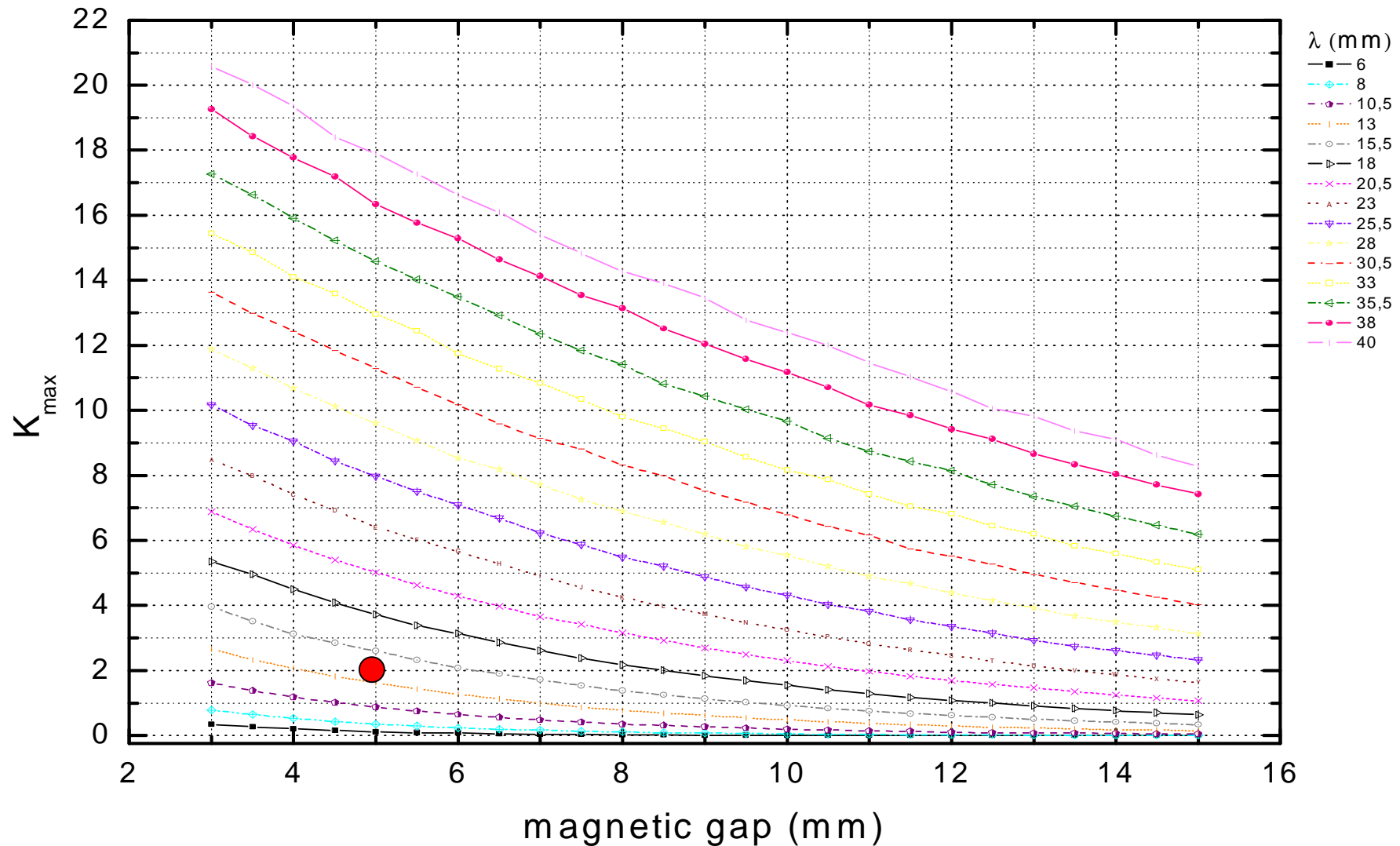




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Accessible parameter range (B, K, }, magn. gap)

The geometry of the conductors (not taken into account here) may lead to different values, so this graph is to give an idea about the feasibility of a parameter set. The loadline (~80%) has been considered.



Sc-undulator for SSLS (NUS) / Characteristics



Technical specifications and design criteria:

- Period length $\lambda = 14$ mm
- Number of periods = 50 \Rightarrow magnetic length = 70 cm
- $B_{\text{max.}} = 1.3$ T @ 80% of sc-loadline
- Superconducting NbTi-coils
- Cryogenic concept: Cryogen free system (GM-cryocoolers)
- Power consumption ≤ 30 kW
- Delivery to customer in 2003



NUS-undulator after winding

Systematic quality control



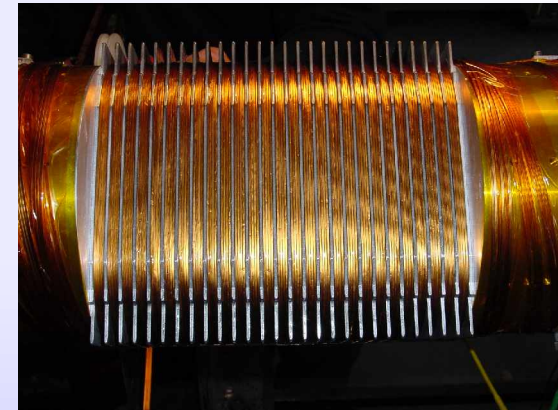
- Each production step is followed by a verification of tolerances prior to continuation
- Several steps of simulation serve to compare the actual production status to design specifications
- Magnetic precision can be measured before the coldmass is mounted in its cryostat
- Integral measurements by ACCEL prior to delivery or even on site will be available soon



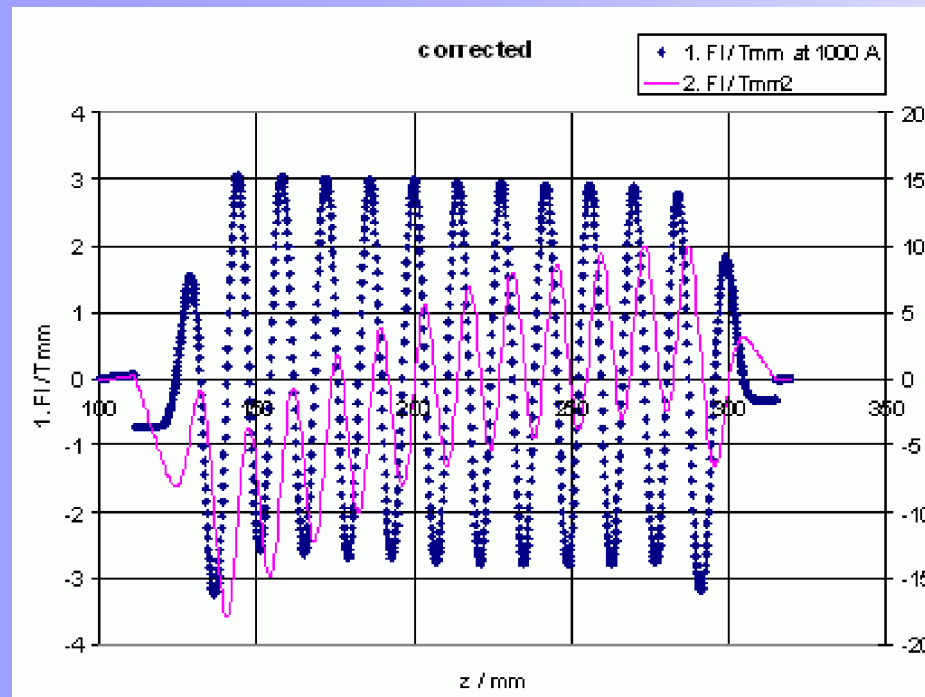
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„Mock-up“ Prototype

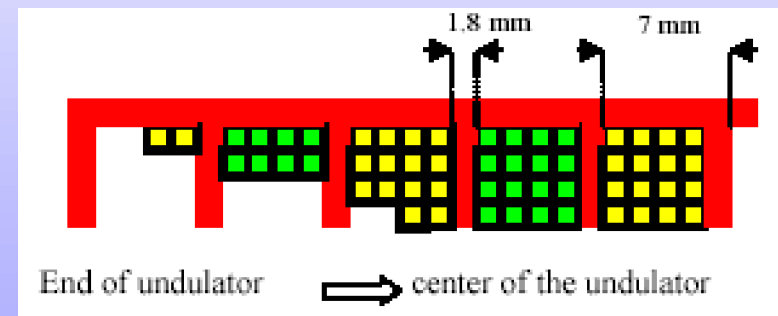
- 10 Periods
- } = 14 mm
- Gap = 5 mm
- $B_{\max.} = 1,4 \text{ T @ 80\% of sc-loadline}$
- $K = 1,8$
- End-pole correction



„Mock-up“ prototype; 10 periods



First and second field integral derived from Hall probe measurement with mathematical correction (2 steerers and one dipole)



End field-correction

First Magnetic measurements: Experimental setup



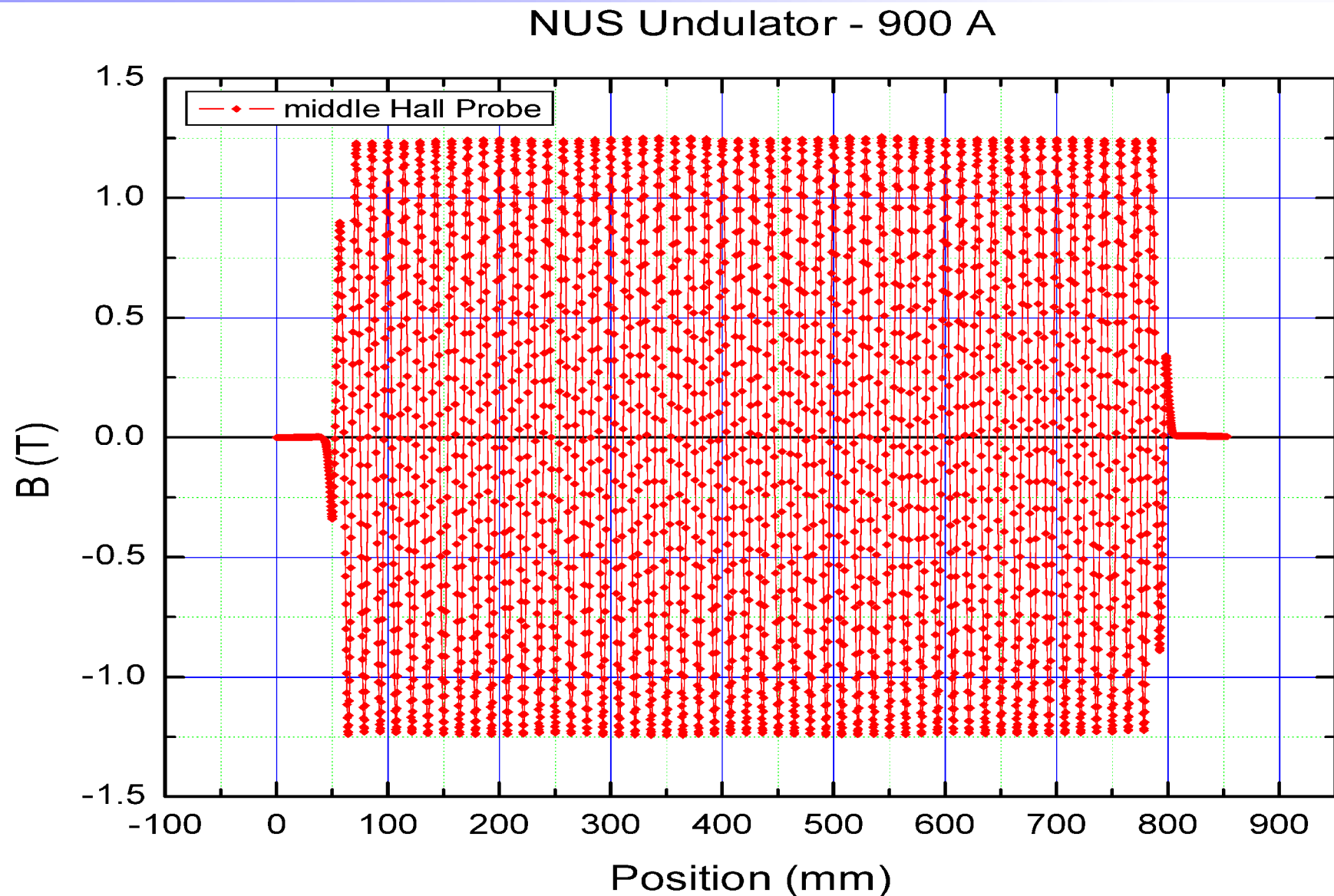
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Sorry,
no
steam

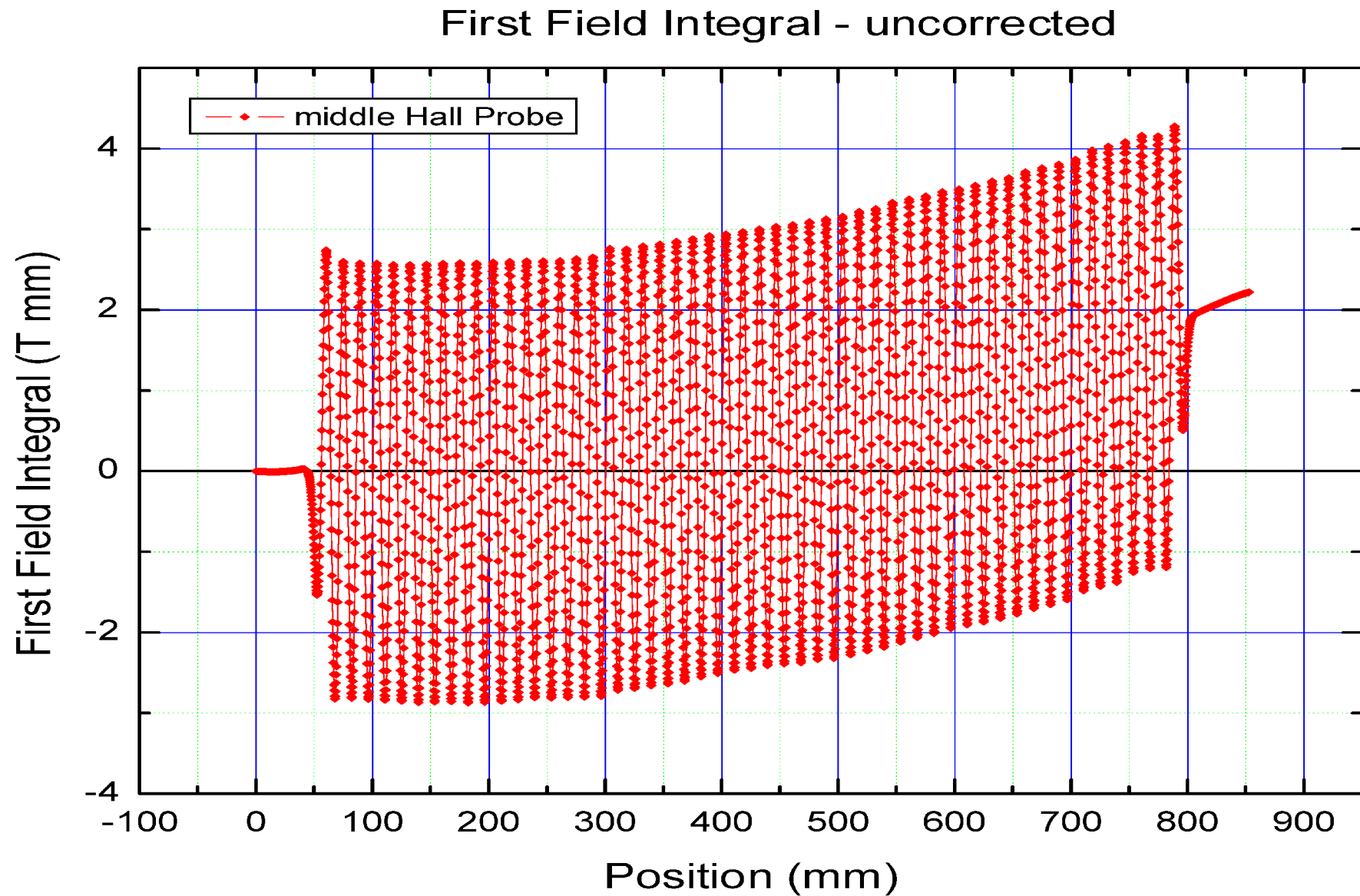
- ü Calibrated Hall probes (@ 4K)
for magnetic field measurement
- ü Simultaneous readout of pick-up
coils
- ü Continuous / discrete probe
movement modes
- ü Variable speed
- ü Position control by adapted
optical methods



First magnetic measurements of NUS - undulator

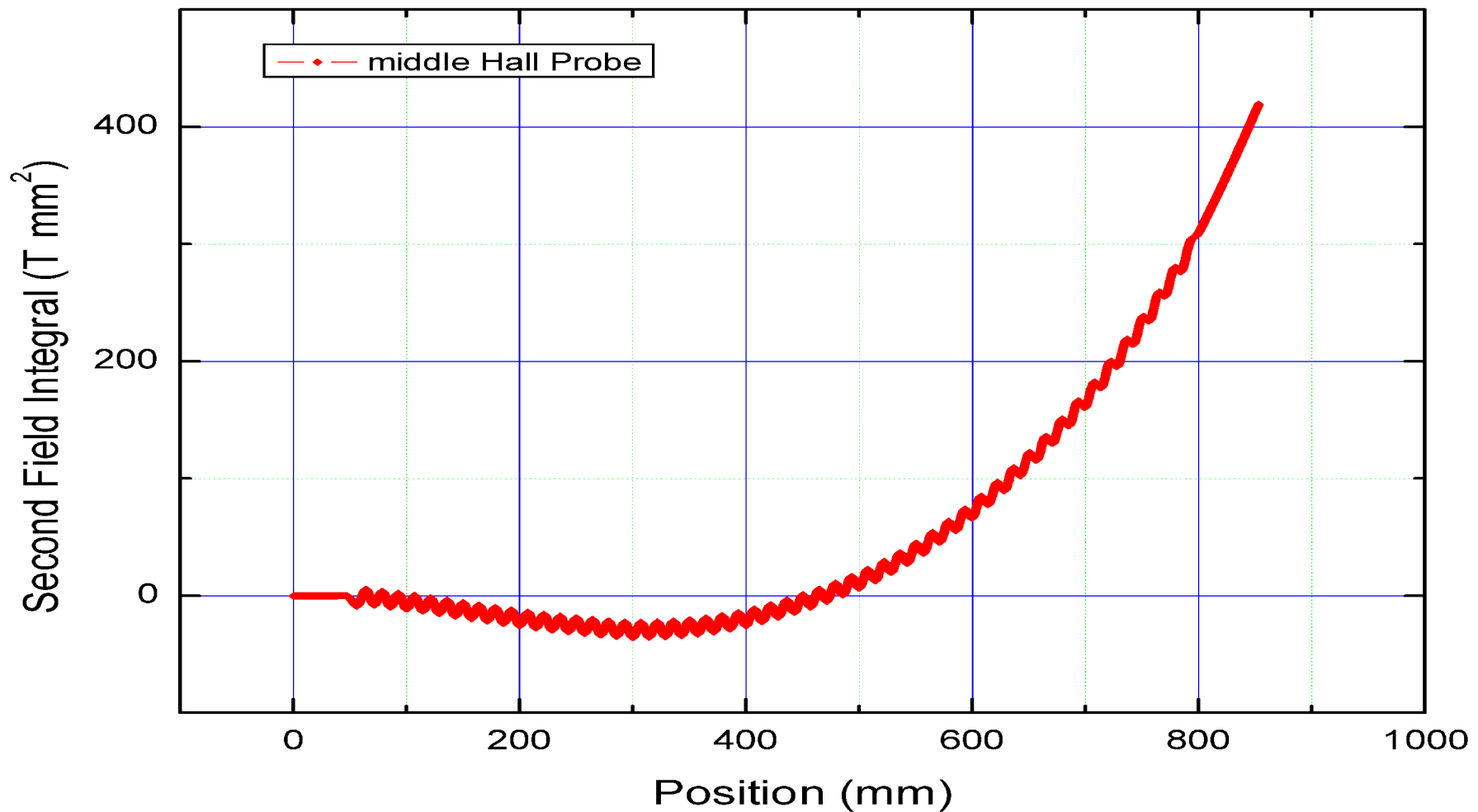


First magnetic measurements of NUS - undulator



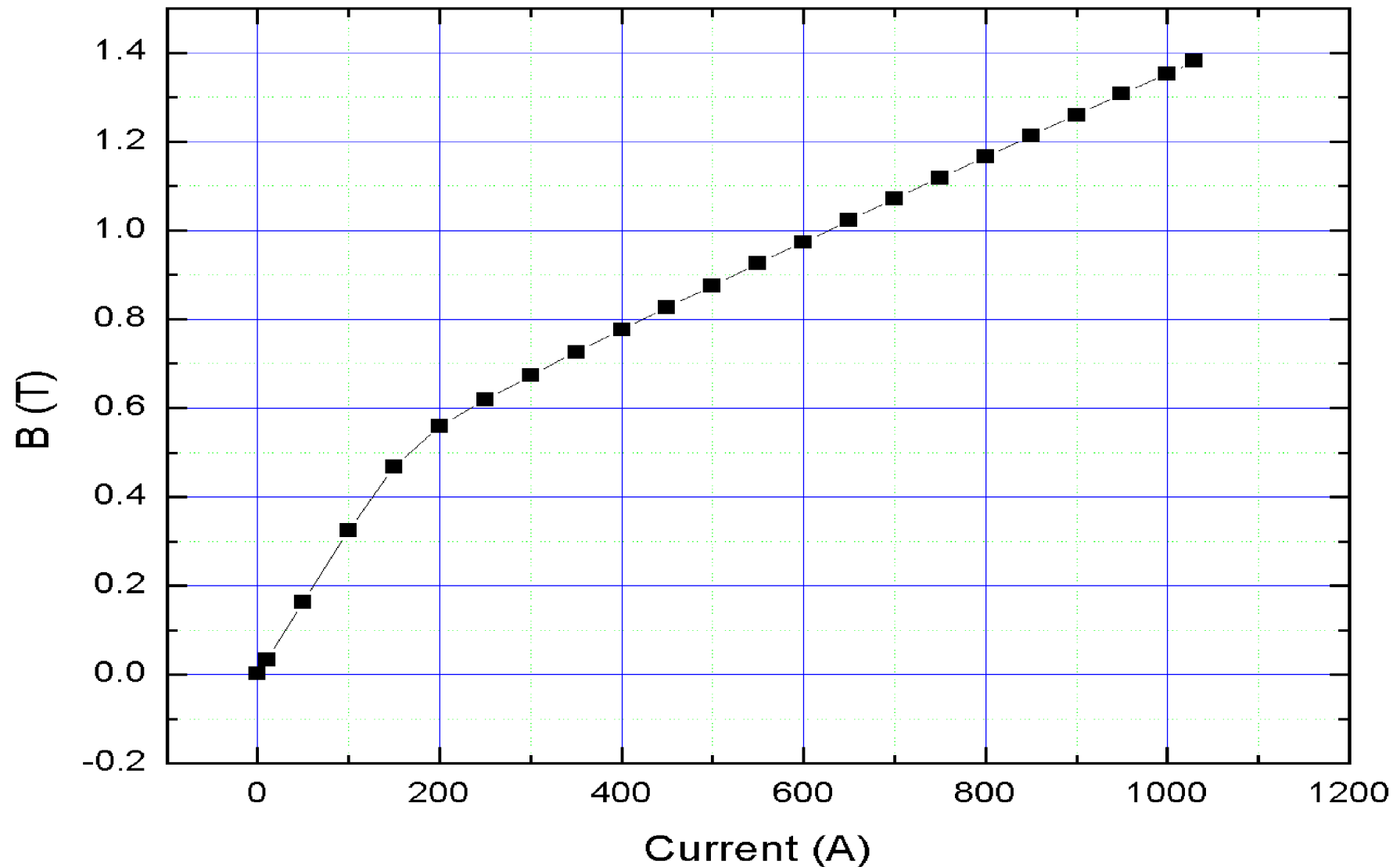
First magnetic measurements of NUS - undulator

Second Field Integral - uncorrected



- Minimum field error for NUS-device is **5.6° rms**

First magnetic measurements of NUS - undulator

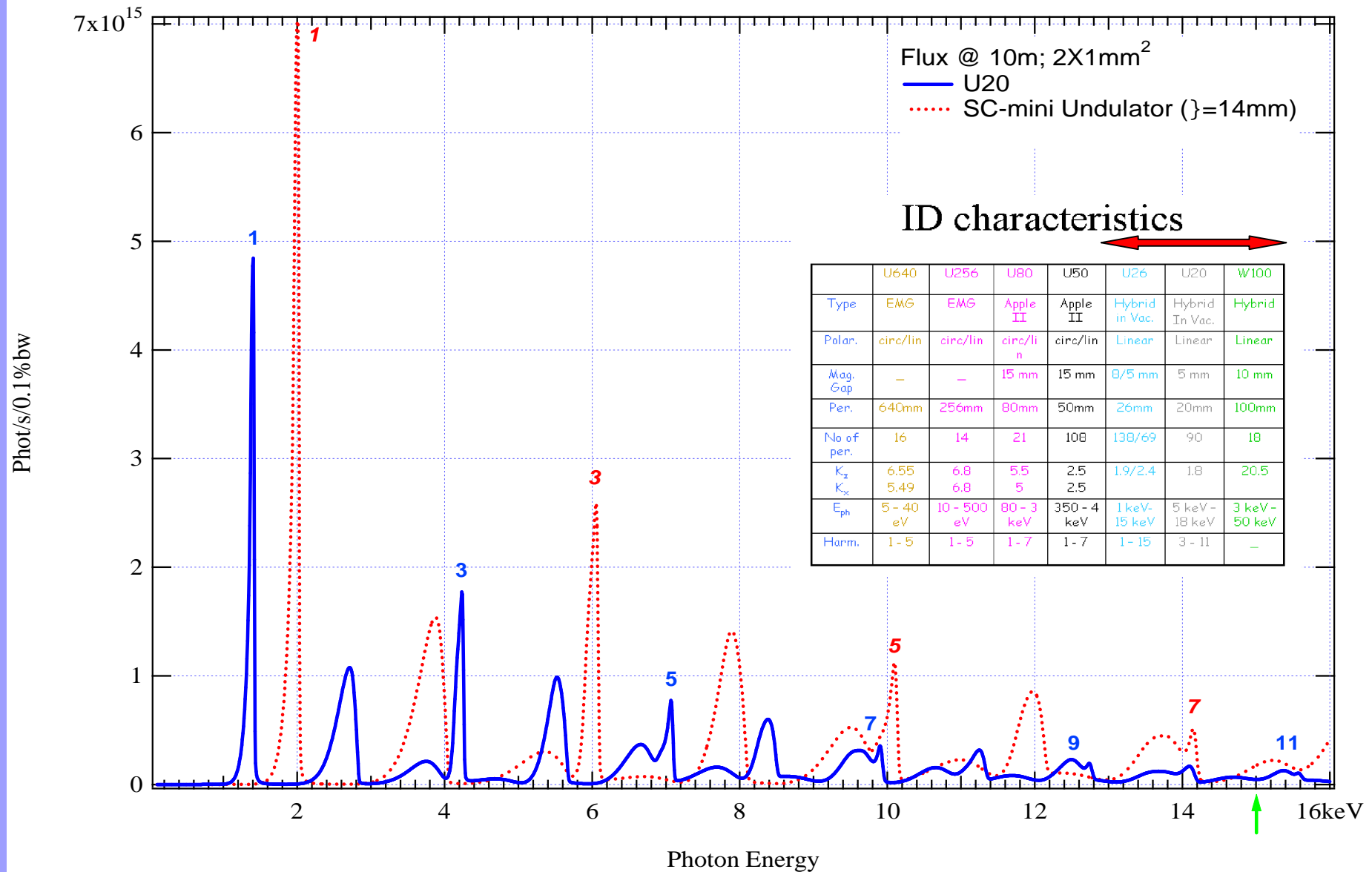


Example of spectral performance - Flux

(Simulation of ANKA-undulator in SOLEIL - storage ring)



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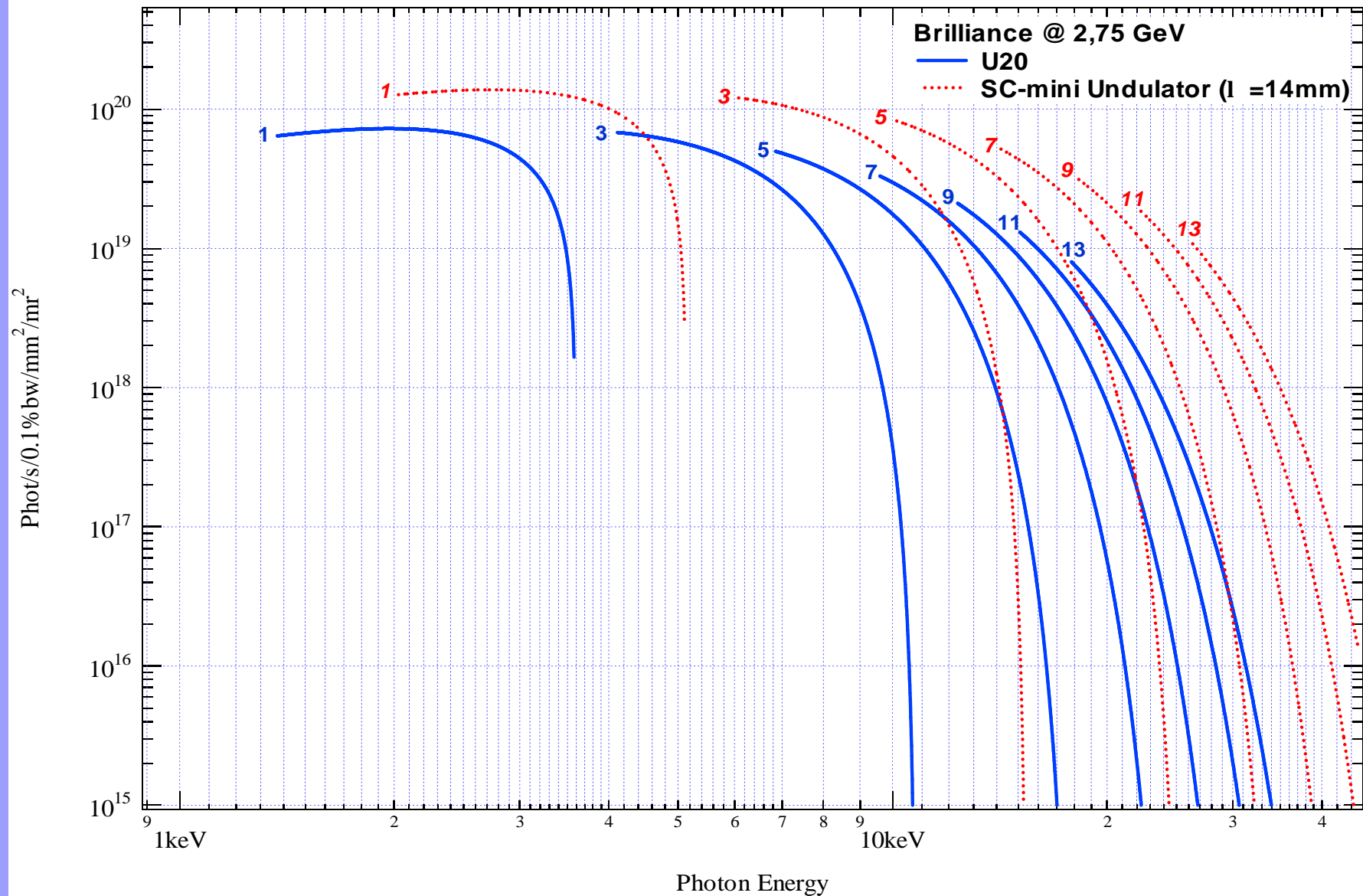


Example of spectral performance - Brilliance

(Simulation of ANKA-undulator in SOLEIL - storage ring)



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Technical perspectives for forthcoming devices



- Global tendency for smaller dynamic apertures makes mini-gap insertions devices more suitable for applications in storage rings
- Cryogen-free concept
- Variable gap option (during $B \sim 0T$) holds for pursuit of technical achievements on the machine side (mini-gap) and flexibility concerning users demands
- ACCEL's development of exact magnetic measurements for sc-IDs validates for usage in applications demanding a low phase error
- Higher device lengths are under technical investigation (e.g. FEL – applications)

